ABSTRACT

An unauthorized access prevention method is provided for an integrated circuit including one or plural resistor elements capable of selecting between a high impedance state and a low impedance state irreversibly in an interface portion within the integrated circuit or a peripheral circuit portion.

When a signal inconsistent with verification information and standard that are preset in the integrated circuit is received at least once, the impedance state of the resistor element is changed from an initial state to stop a part or all of accesses to the integrated circuit irreversibly. The unauthorized access prevention method is thus implemented by a simple structure manufactured with ease and at low cost.